



ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1861.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, yesterday, passed a bill, authorizing the collection of tolls for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Red River. The time of the House of Representatives was occupied in debate.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The Senate passed the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for State defence. A resolution was offered to inquire into the cause which have led to so many failures on the part of the Central and Orange and Alexandria Railroads to connect at Gordonsville, and to provide a remedy therefor. A joint resolution for a temporary adjournment of the General Assembly, was offered. In the House of Delegates, a preamble and series of resolutions favoring direct trade with Europe, were read and laid on the table.

Affairs North and South.

At a meeting of the citizens of Trenton, New Jersey, on Monday night, without distinction of party politics, resolutions were adopted deploring the state of the country; recommending as a means of settling differences, the adoption by the people of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other pacific measures, with such modifications as may be deemed expedient; recommending the Legislature of New Jersey to pass a law to take a vote of the people, yes or no, on the Crittenden resolutions; and approving of the course of Virginia in appointing a commission to go to Washington, and recommending the New Jersey Legislature to do the same.

At Fort Pickens there are about eighty men only to 240 guns. Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding that Fort, has his family with him. After he had abandoned Fort McKean, his wife went forth to procure for him his wearing apparel left behind, and it being denied her, she indignantly left, saying that she, on her return to Fort Pickens, would man one of the guns herself.

Senators Mallory and Yulee and Representatives Hawkins, have been appointed Commissioners from Florida, whose duty it is to negotiate with the government authorities for the surrender to that State of all the Navy Yards, Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, and all other public property within its limits.

A despatch received at Washington from Governor Pickens states that a good understanding has been established between the State authorities and Major Anderson, and that hostilities will for the present be avoided.

The monopoly at Charleston has been varied by an incident. A boat supposed to be from Fort Sumter approached one of the South Carolina batteries, was fired upon and one man, it is believed, was wounded. There, however, appears to be no evidence that the boat was from the Fort, and nothing was known to form a judgment as to its errand.

Hon. Jefferson Davis was expected at Charleston, where he would be received with great honor. He is spoken of as the probable President of the Southern Confederacy. The Legislature will adjourn this week and the "Sovereign Convention" be again called together.

The Charleston Mercury, of Monday, indignantly refuses what it terms the slanders of the Northern press in reference to the condition of affairs at Fort Mifflin. The Mercury, commanding the Alabama and other secession troops, who have been threatened an attack upon Fort Pickens, has telegraphed to Washington that no attack would be made. This suspension of hostilities, it is said, was advised by Southern Senators, who telegraphed to that effect to Pensacola.

An affecting parting took place between the President and Senator Fitzpatrick. The former said: "Governor, the current of events warns me that we shall never meet again on this side the grave. I have tried to do my duty to both sections, and have displaced both. I am isolated in the world." Mr. Buchanan had an interview with some of personal friends from Pennsylvania, and in the course of the conversation, assured them that nothing should be done during his term of office towards breaking up or interrupting the Federal Government, which it is in his power to prevent.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the following extract of a letter received within the last few days by a gentleman of that city from a friend of his in Mississippi. The writer is stated to be a reliable man: "We are in the midst of a revolution. Our State has seceded, and God only knows where we are drifting. We have not a soldier in the field, and I presume we shall have to submit to a forced loan. Then will come a reign of terror, for many will not submit. South Carolina is doing this now, and her citizens are beginning to complain, and my opinion is that the counter current will soon set in."

The following is an extract of a letter received from one of the Commissioners from the Governor of Pennsylvania, lately visiting Governor Hicks, of Maryland: "Our interview with Governor Hicks was a very pleasant one; but it has been grossly misrepresented in the Baltimore papers. We made him no proffer of arms, or anything else, but good will, gratitude, and an earnest sympathy in all efforts that might restore peace."

So little chance is there in the Senate for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions of adjustment, or of Mr. Bigler's substitute for the same, that they are dropped for the present. It will be useless, and more than useless, to take them up again, until it shall be ascertained that something can be done with them besides making them the subject of the galling and exciting discussions of the past week, which have done much to obstruct any plan of adjustment.

According to the Mobile Advertiser, the veteran Gen. Twiggs, now that his native State (Georgia) has seceded, will resign his commission in the army. It is also stated that should Virginia secede, Lieutenant Berryman, now in command of the Wyandotte in the harbor of Pensacola, will send in his resignation.

Commodore Lawrence Kearny writes to a gentleman in Charleston, under date of 12th of January, 1861, as follows: "Remember my friends now as in the years 1812-15. To show my feelings in this case I offered to resign my commission in the navy the day after the State (South Carolina) seceded—21st of December, 1860—but the President has not thought proper to accept it. Rest assured that under no circumstances can I be induced to lift an arm against Carolina."

One of the oldest insurance companies in New York has notified its Western Agents

to take no risks on steamboat cargoes lower than Memphis, owing to the difficulties at Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river.

We learn, says the South Carolinian, that Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, the Southern matron, is now at Bartholomew. We are informed that her patriotic heart beats in ardent response to the great Southern movement, and that her only regret is that she cannot bring the tomb of Washington with her to the South.

Benjamin C. Rawley, of Spotsylvania Va., aged 16 years, was on a visit to Petersburg, when he heard of the occupation of Fort Sumter, and the probability of war against South Carolina. He immediately sent his horse home, and set out for Charleston, walking a great part of the way. On his arrival, and the report of his intention, Col. John S. Preston undertook to equip him, and he is now awaiting response from him to be enrolled as a recruit under Lieut. W. Hampton Gibbs. Columbus Daniel, 18 years of age, reached Charleston from Nashville, on a similar mission, and has been enrolled by Lieut. Gibbs.

The flag of South Carolina, as adopted by a joint committee of the Legislature, consists of a plain white ground with green Palmetto tree in the centre, and a white crescent in the left upper corner on a square blue field.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express says:—"Lieutenant Meade, from Fort Sumter, who has been here on a visit for a few days, declares that Major Anderson is a strong Southern man, and does not feel in the slightest complimented by the fanatic cannon firing in his honor at the North, and it is with pain that he realizes the present attitude of the South towards him."

A great Union meeting of the workingmen of Howard and Baltimore counties, Md., was held at Edlie's Mills last night. The Court House was filled to overflowing at an early hour, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission.

A large number of muskets, and other munitions of war were seized by the police at New York on Wednesday, on board a steamer about to sail for Savannah. The seizure was probably made under Judge Snodgrass's recent decision that it is treasonable to furnish arms to a seceding State.

The grand jury of the U. S. Court continued their inquiry on Tuesday, and examined several witnesses touching rumors of armed bodies organizing in New York to aid the South. They were unable, so far as could be learned, to determine upon a definite charge against any person.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

A Convention of delegates representing the male members of the M. E. Church of Eastern circuit, Md., met at Trappe last week, when the new chapter in the discipline, during slavery sinners was "repudiated," and a committee appointed to attend the next Philadelphia conference, to petition the bishops to convene the general conference in 1862 to repeal the obnoxious chapter. In the event the bishops refuse to act, or the general conference refuses to expunge the whole subject from the discipline, the convention pledges the circuit to secede. The vote on the resolutions was unanimous. The vote on the resolutions was unanimous. The vote on the resolutions was unanimous.

The latest invention of the fertile golden State is a plan to make white dogs useful.—Your San Francisco seizes up his white cur, and with stencil plate and black ink inserts his business card upon each side of the quadruped locomotive advertiser—a dog-ridden fast of the first people of a fast country in the past age. It is reckoned that a lively dog will be worth at least five dollars per day, or equal to a quarter of a column in a newspaper.

Mr. Lincoln is about to take his departure from Springfield for Washington. The Rochester Democrat of Monday says—"It is expected that the President elect will pass through this city on his way eastward, within a day or two. Superintendent Collamore received from Albany a dispatch directing him to have a special car in readiness at Buffalo for the use of Mr. Lincoln, and we presume from that circumstance that the distinguished traveler will arrive in that city some time to-morrow, or to-day."

The Red River Nor' Wester, in giving an account of the burning of the Catholic Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace, at Selkirk, on the 17th ult., involving a loss of \$125,000, says—"Large massive oil paintings, valuable furniture and effects, about \$800 in money, a choice library of 5,000 volumes, a large quantity of provisions, all were lost." The cathedral was, beyond all question, the largest edifice in Rupert's Land."

The small pox exists to a fearful extent on board the corvette Cumberland, 1, of the home fleet, although she has been only a short time in service. Communication with the ship has been prohibited for the present, by the flag-officer. She is at Vera Cruz.

The Chicago survey has been eminently successful, establishing the great value of the privileges secured by the Government in the contract with the Chicago Improvement Company.

Since the appearance of Mr. Rarey with his wonderful feats of horse-taming, the interest of the public in the management of vicious animals has received a decided impulse.

The Buffalo Express says it is fast becoming fashionable in that city for ladies to wear the Balmoral without any dress over it.

Difficulties about the mails are occurring at New Orleans, Pensacola, and Charleston. At New Orleans there is not clerical force enough to attend properly to the Post Office—at Pensacola there is a hitch—at Charleston the Postmaster is said to have written rather a defiant letter to the Postmaster General about Major Anderson's letters and packages. We hope, even in the present distracted condition of affairs, the mails may be continued regularly in all parts of the country.

Even the political enemies of the President, and those who are now satisfied that he ought never to have been elected to his present position, must commend his situation, and feel inclined to judge favorably of his efforts to preserve the peace. It is proved that he has not been, and is not, the man for the times. But we believe that he, himself, honestly desires to prevent civil war; and that is a virtue. Let him not, in this extremity, be judged harshly or unjustly.

Three lions broke loose from their cage, at Ashley's Amphitheatre, in London, on the 7th instant, and killed one of the keepers. They were all finally secured.

The Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Georgia has directed a form of prayer to be used, to suit the present political attitude of the State.

The New Confederacy.

The Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel evidently does not regard the proposed new Southern Confederacy with a favor free from all suspicion. Discussing in its issue of the 17th the internal organization of such a Confederacy, the Sentinel says:

"We presume that the form of government will not be changed to any material extent. Our present form is dear to the people, and they are not yet prepared to accept a monarchy."

The sole defect of our present Constitution exists, it thinks, in the want of adequate provisions for the reconciliation of conflicting sectional interests, a necessity which it insists shall be amply provided for in the new Confederacy. We quote:

"It must be well known now, that the interests of the slaveholding States are not altogether alike, and a very few years may make them much more dissimilar than they are now. And first of all, we desire it distinctly settled at the beginning, nominated in the bond, so that there can never any controversy arise concerning it, that each State may rightfully withdraw from the Confederacy, at her own pleasure, without hindrance, or even argument, from her confederates. To prevent a later-clash, we want this right of secession plainly written in the organic law."

The re-opening of the African slave-trade is a point upon which the interests of certain members of the new Confederacy would come, the Sentinel asserts, into immediate and irreconcilable conflicts. Its views upon this subject are set forth:

"We believe that the interests of the new Confederacy, and the fraternity between its different members, which at last must be the great bond of Union, require a provision in the Constitution, prohibiting forever to Congress, or to the States, the authority to legalize the slave trade, except by consent of three-fourths of the States. When the new Confederacy goes into existence, (in fact, even now among the seceding States,) the old Constitution remaining of force, there is no law to prevent the importation of African savages; and this, therefore, must be a question of the first and great importance. Even with a Constitutional provision prohibiting Congress and the States from ever legalizing the traffic, it might still go on, there being no law to punish those who might engage in it; and, therefore, it would well become the first Congress of the new Confederacy to enact a law, making the offence punishable with such a fine as would effectually put a stop to it."

Upon the vexatious and troublesome question of collecting revenue for the support of the new Government, the Sentinel expresses a preference for the imposition of a tax upon imports, and perhaps exports; and the prohibition of direct taxation except in cases of invasion or insurrection. Some eminently practical considerations connected with the setting up of a new Government are thus discussed by the Sentinel:

Georgia pays comparatively very little per cent, on property, as direct taxes for State, county and poor school purposes—from six and a half to eight cents on the hundred dollars for the State, and not more, perhaps, than eighty per cent, on that for all other purposes, outside of the cities. Still the State raises \$400,000 annually in this way.

What would she have to raise, as her part, if the new Confederacy were to be organized, and direct taxation to be imposed? The total revenue of the Government would not be less than forty, and might rise to sixty millions of dollars annually. For the first few years it might reach sixty, and if war ensue, of which there can scarcely be a doubt, the necessities of the Government would exceed one hundred millions. If there be eight States in the new Confederacy, Georgia would be required to raise at least six millions of dollars, in addition to what she now pays for the State. The man that now pays in this country, fifty dollars, will then be required to pay eight hundred. If the Confederacy of the fifteen States, still the Georgia planter will have to pay five, six, or seven hundred dollars, where he now pays fifty. How can he pay it?

The Georgia planter, now owning fifty negroes, thirty of whom are field hands, eight thousand dollars worth of lands, and eight thousand dollars worth of mules, cattle, provisions, &c., makes on a run of ten years, \$5,000 worth of cotton per annum, and pays direct to the amount of \$750. Under the new regime he will have to pay from eight to eleven hundred dollars. Everybody knows that he could never pay it, without selling a negro or two every year. Import more Africans, reduce the price of field hands to \$300 and cotton to five cents, make his income \$1,800, and he would destroy any government on earth, rather than bear such burdens as these. He could not bear them, and it would be folly to talk to him.

Now, let the Georgia Convention bear all these things in mind, when they appoint delegates to the Southern Convention at Montgomery.—Rich. Whig.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Thiers will publish, in the beginning of December, his eighteenth volume, and he announces his intention of extending the work to twenty volumes. The "History of the Consulate and the Empire," strictly speaking, is complete in the seventeen volumes already published, but the author desires to complete the "History of Napoleon," and the three new volumes, which will, as it were, form an appendix, are to contain the eighteenth, the history of the first restoration and the Congress of Vienna, the nineteenth, the Siege of Elba and the return of Napoleon; the twentieth volume, Waterloo and St. Helena. The last volumes are promised to be ready in the course of 1861.

A late number of the Liverpool Times declares that cotton manufacture is becoming the greatest power in England, perhaps the world. The men engaged in it are making fortunes almost by a leap. In wealth they far exceed the old feudal aristocracy, and every estate now-a-days finds its way into the market is snatched up eagerly by some parvenu cotton spinner, the length of whose purse goes a great way to atone for the brevity of his pedigree.

Professor Aytoun has been elected honorary President of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh. The number at the close of the poll were:—Professor Aytoun, 177; Mr. Thackeray, 77; Mr. Ruskin, 58.

The proprietors of The London Times have behaved with the most considerate generosity toward the bereaved widow of their martyred correspondent, Mr. B. W. Bowly. A handsome pension has been settled on Mrs. Bowly by the magnates of Printing-House square; and, in addition to this, it is expected that she will receive not less than ten thousand pounds out of the demand exacted from the Chinese.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.—The Parisian belles pay their visits this season in neat and quiet dresses, the stables generally adopted for winter wear being robes of fur, simple plain black and grey, and in color, Mr. Merimee are almost discarded, on account of their fecundity. The fashion for bonnets allows ample room for the display of individual taste, and the most important requirements for this article of dress are, that it shall set well, suit the expression of the face, not add to the years of the wearer, and be without pretension. Those of black velvet, with a rosette on the left hand side, and of lilac silk and black velvet, are the most popular.

The Farewell in the Senate.

At half-past twelve, on Monday, the hour specially assigned to vote on the admission of the new State of Kansas into the Union, Mr. Yulee, of Florida, rose to a privileged question, and announced that he had official information that his State had gone out of the Union, and withdrew its connection with the Senate. He was followed by his colleague, Mr. Mallory, who wept as he spoke, and drew tears from the eyes of many Senators and spectators in the crowded galleries.

Messrs. Clay and Fitzpatrick, also very much affected, made the same announcement in behalf of Alabama, and Mr. Davis in behalf of Mississippi.

The utmost attention was given by Senators and spectators to the speech of the seceding Senators, and the farewell words uttered by each to his fellow Senators, North and South. For a moment after Mr. Davis closed, the listeners and observers seemed spell-bound. This was soon broken by a movement of Senators towards Mr. Davis and the seceding Senators, when a general and very cordial shaking of hands took place, which had very little of the look of coercion on the one side, or resistance on the other. The Senators named immediately withdrew from the Senate.

Mr. Mallory, in concluding his farewell, said:—"In thus leaving the Senate, to return to my own State, to serve her with my unflinching head and heart, I am very happy to acknowledge the thought and acts of courtesy and kindness which I have received from Senators on the opposite side, and which I shall remember through life, and to whom I am indebted for much which I shall not only cherish, but recall with pleasure. And, sir, in parting on this side from true and tried friends, the noble representatives of the free people of the North, who are true to themselves—the noble champions of truth and justice—it is not strange that we should feel that, whatever the future may have in store for us, it will be brightened by the recollection of the loyalty and many acts of friendship which have characterized our intercourse, and which, in my judgment, will bind them to us by ties of kindness forever."

Mr. Yulee, the colleague of Mr. Mallory, expressed similar sentiments.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, detailed in eloquent terms the causes which had induced Alabama to secede, and the aggressive policy and action of the North. He said:—"As a true and loyal citizen of the State, approving of her action, acknowledging entire allegiance, and feeling that I am absorbed by her from all my obligations to support the constitution of the United States, I withdraw from this body, intending to return to the bosom of my mother, and share her fate and maintain her fortunes."

Mr. Fitzpatrick concurred in all his colleague's (Mr. Clay) said.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., announced the secession of his State, and justified the act. He explained the difference between nullification and secession, and after stating that Mississippi had declared her independence, added:

"This is done with no hostility or any desire to injure any section of the country, nor even for our pecuniary benefit, but from the high and solid foundation of defending and protecting the rights we inherited, and transmitting them unshaken to our posterity. I know I feel no hostility to our Senators here, and am sure there is not one of you, whatever may have been the sharp discussion between us, to whom I cannot now say, in the presence of God, I wish you well! And such is the feeling, I am sure, the people I represent feel towards those whom you represent. I, therefore, feel I but express their desire when I say I hope, and they hope, for those peaceful relations with you, though we must part, that may be mutually beneficial to us in the future. There will be peace if you will it, and you must bring peace to every part of the country, if you wish it will have it. And if you will have it, we will invoke the God of our fathers, who delivered us from the paw of the lion, to protect us from the ravages of the bear; and thus putting our trust in God and our own firm hearts and strong arms, we will vindicate and defend the rights we claim. In the course of my long career I have met with a great variety of men here, and there have been points of collision between Virginia and the rest of the country, but I have been here, I carry no hostile feelings away. Whatever of offence I have given, which has not been redressed, I am willing to say to Senators, in this hour of parting, I offer you my apology for anything I may have done in the Senate, and I go thus released from obligation, remembering no injury I deem the duty of man, to offer the only reparation at this hour for every injury I have ever inflicted."

VIRGINIA NEWS.

JAMES BARBOUR, of Calpeper, who, though but just risen from the bed of sickness on which he has been lying for four or five months, has been the leader of the anti-slaveryists throughout the contest, the most arduous and exciting known, since revolutionary times, to the history of Virginia's State Councils. He was the author of Virginia's plan of consultation of five commissioners from each State to assemble here on the 4th proximo, by and through which, all sincere friends of the Union in the federal metropolis now happily realize, the measures for the speedy peaceful settlement of the troubles by the several States will surely be satisfactorily initiated. So, too, was he the author of the policy of last winter in refusing compliance on Virginia's part with the demand of South Carolina and Mississippi, made through commissioners, for a Southern Conference or Convention. Had that demand been acceded to, Virginia would not be as she is now, both able and willing to bring both the extreme North and the extreme South to a sense of reason. Without her countenance, the extreme South cannot involve the border slaveholding States in her movement unless coercion be essayed; and with her countenance the border non-slaveholding States, if evincing a disposition to refer the question in issue to their several constituencies, will speedily find all the border slaveholding States firmly fixed in favor of defeating the scheme for a Southern Confederacy, the success of which depends wholly upon their ability to seduce the border States from consulting their own true interests.

Mr. Barbour, by-the-by, is the anti-secessionist nominee for the Convention from Culpeper county, which notwithstanding the late boasts of the disunion press as newspapers with reference to its sentiments, will elect him by a majority of four or five hundred, in a total vote of a thousand. On Monday last, on the occasion of his nomination, Mr. Barbour addressed an immense meeting of his constituents, against the plans of the disunionists per se, in one of the most powerful and eloquent speeches it was ever our lot to hear.—Wash. Star.

The southern rights party in Jefferson County, Va., have nominated Hon. Wm. Lucas and Andrew Hunter, esq., as candidates for the State convention. The Union party in the same county have nominated Col. A. M. Barbour and L. G. Osborne, esq. Among the numerous candidates already in the field are ex-Secretary Floyd, in Washington; ex-Gov. Wise, in Princess Anne; Hon. Wm. C. Rives and V. W. Southall, in Albemarle; S. M. Garland, in Amherst; and the Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Fillmore.

It is said that Mr. Cobb's name does not appear at all in the proceedings of the late Convention in Georgia.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, bills were reported to amend the charter of the Banks of Philadelphia and the Bank of the Commonwealth; Resolutions of inquiry were adopted, for compensating John Critcher, esq., for services in prosecuting one Saul Hubbard, charged with murder, in the Circuit Court of Westmoreland County, providing for the payment of two and a half per cent, upon the invoice value of all goods imported by steamers from Europe to any port in Virginia; making railroad companies liable for damages in certain cases; changing the law for granting appeals from decisions of the Circuit Courts; authorizing volunteer companies in contiguous counties to form themselves into regiments; providing that railroad companies shall only use, in construction, repair and operation of their roads, machinery, materials and other supplies manufactured in the State; inquiring into the causes which have led to the frequent failures of trains on the Orange and Alexandria and Central Railroads to Gordonsville, and to report such measures as may be necessary to remove the grievance, and to cause the more certain and speedy transportation of the mails and passengers on those roads.

The bill appropriating one million of dollars for the defence of the Commonwealth was taken up, when Mr. Paxton offered a substitute for the first clause, as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the Colonel of Ordnance be and is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Governor, to procure such arms, equipments and munitions of war, as may be necessary for the defence of the Commonwealth. The same officer is also authorized to contract, under the direction of the Governor, for the manufacture, in this State, of equipments and munitions of war, and may buy materials to be used in the manufacture of the same, and may contract with parties for altering and improving, in this State, cannon and small arms, or may, in his discretion, purchase machinery and materials for such purpose, if the same cannot be done by contract upon as favorable terms: Provided, That not more than \$800,000 shall be expended for such purposes, which is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Newlon moved the following amendment:

The arms to be purchased shall be so distributed that the militia of the State along and near the border of the non-slaveholding States, and along the borders of the Chesapeake Bay and the navigable streams tributary thereon, shall be put on equal footing, in the supply of arms, with the militia of any other part of the Commonwealth.

Adopted.

The following, by Mr. Paxton, was also adopted:

Provided, however, That the said Engineer shall first submit his plans, with cost of executing the same, to the Governor for his approval, and if such plans be approved by him the same shall be executed.

The bill, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Thomas, of Henry, proposed the following joint resolution, which was laid over until the next session:

Resolved, (the House of Delegates concurring) That when the Senate adjourn on Monday next, it will be to the 15th of February, 1861.

In the House of Delegates, Senate bills changing the time of holding the terms of the Circuit Courts of the counties of Hardy and Page, and allowing the Northwestern Bank of Virginia and any of its branches to establish an agency in the city of Richmond for the redemption of its circulating notes, were passed.

A bill for the relief of J. W. G. Smith, of Rockingham, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Kemper offered a resolution that a special committee be appointed to report a bill for a stay law. It was amended by Mr. Hopkins, with a proposition that the Committee on Courts of Justice be instructed so to do. Laid on the table till to-morrow, in order that a test vote may be taken on the subject.

Mr. Bisbee offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Whereas, The General Assembly of Virginia has been honored with great satisfaction, interest and solicitude, that M. Periere & Brothers, Bankers of Paris, have in contemplation the establishment of a line of first class steamers between Paris, France, and some port in the United States; and whereas, the Government of France has agreed to subsidize the proposed line by the sum of \$200,000 per annum, thereby manifesting its interest in the success of the same; and whereas, the commercial independence and proper development of the resources of Virginia, and of her sister Southern States, especially North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Maryland, who have, at the expense of millions, perfected systems of railway and canal connecting those States, the valley of the Ohio, and the Mississippi with the Chesapeake, are materially dependent upon direct trade, therefore

Resolved, As the sense of this General Assembly,

1st. That it is the duty of this State, as we believe will likewise appear to be the duty of our sister States hereinafter referred to, to welcome and encourage M. Periere & Brothers with their proposed line of steamers to the waters of Virginia.

2d. That it behooves our Internal Improvement Companies and cities of Virginia to employ their lost efforts jointly in securing the line of steamers at Norfolk, or some other terminal point in the waters of the Chesapeake.

3d. That these resolutions shall be sent to the respective Legislatures of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Maryland, and ask their respectful consideration of the same, and also to the House of M. Periere & Brothers, Bankers, Paris, France.

The following is a correct list of the Naval officers who have resigned up to this date, for causes growing out of political troubles in the South:

Captain V. M. Randolph, Commanders—E. Farrand, V. M. Brent, H. J. Hartenstein, Lieutenants—J. H. North, E. B. Renshaw, T. B. Henson, T. S. Adams, A. W. Wiley, J. H. Hamilton, B. T. Chapman, L. R. Eggleston, Wm. G. Dozier, J. M. Stribling, T. P. Polt, Masters—T. B. Mills, John Pearson, Midshipmen—John Grinnall, Acting Midshipmen—F. M. Thomas, R. H. Baetz, J. T. Walker, W. W. Wilkinson, W. E. Yancy, F. M. Robey, S. G. Stone, W. F. Robinson, J. M. Smith, J. Holcombe, H. L. Hill, R. F. Flournoy, Surgeon—W. A. Spotswood, Assistant Surgeon—A. M. Lynch, Assistant Surgeons—T. J. Charlton, Charles E. Lining, Navy Agent—D. B. Heriot. Naval Storekeeper—S. Z. Gonzales.

R. P. Waring, United States Consul at St. Thomas, a native of Virginia, was presented by the merchants and shipmasters there, on the 8th ult., with three silver vases, very tastefully decorated with American flags wrought of silk. The occasion selected, and so indicated by the inscription on the vases, was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Gen. Soto, of South American celebrity, was present and made a speech.

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THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

In Senate, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Vice President announced the names selected by him to fill the vacancies in the several committees occasioned by the withdrawing of the seceding senators, as follows: Finance.—Messrs. Simmons and Latham. Military Affairs.—Messrs. Latham and Bragg.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Kennedy and Gwin. Post Offices and Post Roads.—Mr. Wade. Pensions.—Mr. Morrill. Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Wilkinson. Claims.—Messrs. Polk and Pugh. District of Columbia.—Messrs. Johnson, of Ark., Powell and Clark. Public Buildings.—Messrs. Johnson, of Tenn., and Green.

Territories.—Messrs. Hunter and Foster. Printing.—Mr. Cameron. Select Committee on Tariff.—Messrs. Simmons, Hunter, Bigler, Fessenden, Gwin.

Messrs. Crittenden and Bigler presented a number of petitions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, the bill in relation to the Red River raft was then taken up.

The bill gives the assent of Congress to acts to be passed by the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, in regard to the removal of this raft and to allow tolls to be collected to pay expenses.

Mr. Trumbull spoke against the passage of the bill, as he thought it unconstitutional and improper to give the assent of Congress in advance.

Mr. Douglas thought the bill proper, and the only way to effect the improvement. He argued at considerable length in favor of the bill.

After an hour's debate participated in by Messrs. Trumbull, D. O'Leary and others, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Fessenden was excused from service on the select committee on the Morrill Tariff bill at his own request.

The Senate then took up the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Crittenden moved to postpone that bill, and take up his resolutions.

Mr. Crittenden in advocating his motion took occasion to refer to a spurious report of a speech delivered by him in secret session, in which it was asserted that he had advocated coercion. He did not wish to notice a report thus improperly made, at all, he felt called upon to say that it was untrue.

He had declared on the occasion referred to, that Congress possesses the right to use force on some occasions, as for instance if the District of Columbia undertook to secede. But he had declared that the present was no time to attempt coercive measures. The motion to take up the Crittenden resolutions was lost by a vote of yeas 20, nays 25.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.